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The BOSTON Post-Boy & Advertiser.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1765. No. 399 {Weeks ſince this Paper was firſt Publiſhed.}

Publiſhed by GREEN & RUSSELL, Printers to the Honourable Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening arrived here the Ship London Packet, *Capt.* Caleſ, *in 7 Weeks from* London, *by whom we have the following Extraordinary Intelligence, viz.*

The Honorable Houſe of Commons on the 7th of February paſſed 55 Reſolves, *which we hear are ſince paſſed into an* ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—— *The* Reſolves *are for impoſing certain* STAMP-DUTIES *in* America: *The following is an Abſtract, and contains the Subſtance of each* Reſolve.

FOR all Declarations, Pleas, Rejoinder, Demurrer or other pleadings in any court of law, each *Three Pence* Sterling.

All bail bonds, &c. *Two ſhillings.*

All petitions, and other papers in chancery, *One ſhilling and ſix pence.*

For all court copies, each *Three pence.*

Each original paper in the courts of probate, &c. *One ſhilling.*

All probate copies, each *Six pence.*

All Diplomas, &c. from any Academy, 2 *pounds.*

All original papers in the admiralty, each 1 *ſhil.*

All admiralty copies, each *ſix pence.*

All appeals, writs of error, dower, *ad quod damnum*, *certiorari*, ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, atteſtation, or certificate by any officer, or exemplification of any record or proceeding in any court whatſoever within the American colonies and plantations, except from a Juſtice of the PEACE, each *Ten ſhillings.*

Covenants for fines, writs of entry for a common recovery, each *Five ſhillings.*

Record of each judgment, decree, ſentence, &c. *Four ſhillings.*

Every affidavit, common bail or appearance, interrogatory, depoſition, rule, order, warrant, *dedimus poteſtatem*, *capias*, *ſubpœna*, ſummons, compulſory citation, commiſſion, recognizance, or any writ, proceſs, or mandate, except relating to criminal matters, *One ſhilling.*

For the admiſſion of any counſellor, ſollicitor, attorney, advocate, proctor or notary, *Ten Pounds.*

Every ſheet or piece of parchment or paper for bills of lading, contracts, clearances, &c. *Two Pence.*

Letters of mart and commiſſions for privateers, *One Pound.*

For each civil commiſſion, Juſtices of the Peace excepted, *Ten ſhillings.*

For all grants of corporation privileges and franchiſes, *Ten Pounds.*

Every licence for retailing, *One Pound.*

Retailers of Wine only, *Four Pounds.*

Ditto of Wine to retailers of ſpirituous liquors, *Three Pounds.*

Probate of wills, letters of adminiſtration and guardianſhip, for all eſtates on the continent above 20 *l.* each *Five Shillings.*

For ditto in the Weſt Indies, Bermuda and Bahama excepted, each *Ten ſhillings.*

All bonds not exceeding £. 10. *Six pence.*

Ditto from £. 10 to £. 20. *One ſhilling.*

Ditto from £. 20 to £. 40. *One ſhilling & ſix pence.*

All orders or warrants for ſurveying or laying out lands, if under 100 acres, *Six Pence.*

Ditto from 100 to 200 acres, *One ſhilling.*

Ditto from 200 to 320 acres, and ſo in proportion, *One ſhilling and ſix pence.*

All deeds of land not exceeding 100 acres, *One ſhilling and ſix pence.*

If above 100 acres and under 200, *Two ſhillings.*

If above 200 and under 320 acres, and ſo for every 320 acres, *Two Shillings and ſix pence.*

For all ſuch Grants and deeds of land in the Weſt Indies not exceeding 100 acres, *Three ſhillings.*

If above 100 acres and not exceeding 200, *Four ſhillings.*

If above 200 and not exceeding 320 acres, and every other 320 acres, *Five ſhillings.*

All grants or appointments to any public office not before mentioned above £. 20 per annum, in ſalary, fees and perquiſites, within any of the plantations on the continent, Bermudas and Bahamas, except commiſſions of officers of the army, navy, militia or juſtices of the peace, *Four Pounds.*

For any other parts of the Britiſh dominions in America, *Six Pounds.*

All Indentures, leaſes, contracts, bills of ſale, charter-parties, proteſts, &c. (except for hire of ſervants not apprentices) *Two ſhillings & ſix pence.*

All warrants for auditing public accounts, grants or certificates under the ſign or ſeal manual of any governor or public officer, alone, or in conjunction with other perſons, or any council and aſſembly; and all paſs-ports, ſurrender of office, and policies of aſſurance, *Five ſhillings.*

All notarial acts, bonds, deeds, letters of attorney, procurations, mortgages, releaſes, or other obligatory inſtruments not before mentioned, *Two ſhillings & three pence.*

For regiſtering all deeds or other inſtruments before-mentioned, *Three pence.*

For ditto not before-mentioned, *Two ſhillings.*

For every pack of cards ſold or uſed, *One ſhilling.*

For every pair of dice, *Ten ſhillings.*

For every NEWS-PAPER, or pamphlet, containing half a ſheet, *One half penny.*

For every whole ſheet ditto, *One penny.*

For every advertiſement, *Two ſhillings.*

For every Almanack printed on one ſide only of any one ſheet of paper for one year. *Two pence.*

For every other Almanack for ditto, *Four pence.*

For every Almanack calculated to ſerve more than one year, the duties to be paid for every year.

For every pamphlet not exceeding ſix ſheets octavo, or twelve ſheets in quarto, or twenty ſheets in folio, at the rate of *Two ſhillings* per ſheet for each copy.

The ſum of 3*d.* per pound for all money, not exceeding 50*l.* which ſhall be paid, contracted or agreed for in relation to any clerk or apprentice.

The ſum of 1*l.* on a pound for all ſums exceeding 50*l.* for ditto.

Every inſtrument, proceeding or matter or thing aforeſaid in any other than the Engliſh language, to pay double duty.

The produce of all the ſaid DUTIES to be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer; and there reſerved, to be, from time to time, diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations.

[The following Letter was lately wrote to a NOBLE LORD, *by an eminent Merchant in* London, * *who has on all occaſions, ſhewn himſelf a true Friend to theſe Provinces, which juſtly entitle him to the eſteem of all that love their Proſperity.*

My LORD,

THE Inhabitants of America and Merchants here who are connected with them ſtill look on your Lordſhip as their Patron; who have the welfare of the Colonies at heart; from a juſt ſenſe of their Importance to their Mother-Country.

Although your Lordſhip is engaged in a more extenſive Service you will not be an unconcerned ſpectator of the Hardſhips the Colonies muſt ſuffer, if the new regulations concerning their Trade are carried into execution; and the Damage that will thereby accrue to Great-Britain.

Waving the conſideration of the Privileges of Engliſhmen, for the preſervation of which intire and uncontrouled the Forefathers of the preſent Inhabitants preferred an inhoſpitable Deſart to their native Soil and the ſeveral Charters which were the Condition (under the Sanction of Royal Authority) of the ſetling thoſe Colonies: of all which they are exceedingly and juſtly tenatious and jealous, tho' as zealouſly affected, and as loyal ſubjects, to his Majeſty as any in his Dominions.

I will only conſider how theſe new Regulations if put in execution or not repealed will opperate on our Commerce.

That any difficulties ſhould be put on the Sale of American Lumber is unaccountable, when that Country is covered with Timber, and cannot be cultivated until that is cut down and diſpoſed of, but muſt become an incumbrance inſtead of an uſeful acquiſition, this is ſtunting the growth of the Colonies by the Growth of which only we can reap advantage by an Acceſſion of Territory.

Rather open all the Markets that can be found for American Timber as well as the whole produce of that Continent and allow a Bounty for importing it into Great-Britain, who now pays large Sums of Money for Timber from the North.

Which is the Intereſt of Great-Britain? to pay a Bounty to her own Subjects in America, or the whole value of the Timber to Foreigners?

The Duty on Wine will immediately affect the Fiſhery, as they are purchaſed of Popiſh Countries by their Conſumption of Fiſh, and in what ever meaſure they affect the Fiſhery in that proportion they affect the ſource of our Riches and Naval Power.

The Prohibition of Foreign Spirits and the large Duty laid on Moloſſes is alſo a tax on the Fiſhery, which in thoſe cold Countries cannot be carried on without the uſe of Spirituous Liquors; whatever therefore renders Spirituous Liquors dear is a Burthen, on that Trade which is of more value to us than the Mines of Mexico and Peru; is it not an unaccountable miſtake in Politicks to clog the greateſt ſource of our Riches and Naval Power?

What the particular Difficulties are which this new regulation will bring on the Provinces you will beſt learn from their ſeveral Memorials; but this is evident it will diminiſh their Commerce to England, for want of a capacity to pay for the Goods they would otherways take; and put them on Manufacturing neceſſaries for themſelves.

The Goods I export to America yearly employ 2,000 men women and children, ſuppoſe in the City of London there are thirty Merchants who in Common export the like Quantity and many export much more, our exports then from London at a modeſt computation muſt employ 60,000 pair of hands, how amazing then muſt be the whole number of Manufactures employed by the exports from Briſtol, Liverpool and all the out Ports added together.

Is ſuch a Commerce to be trifled with and endanger'd? (I may ſay the moſt advantageous left to Great-Britain) which employs at leaſt 100,000 Poor, who if unemploy'd muſt be reduced to one of theſe deſtructive neceſſities, either to fall on the Lands of the Nobility and Gentry for ſupport or go to America and ſet up their reſpective Manufactures there, which reckoning 300 working Days to the Year, and eſtimating their labour at one Shilling a Day, would be an annual loſs to Great-Britain of £. 1,500,000.

Laying any Difficulties and Burthens on the Continent and Iſlands of America is giving the Cramp if not the Dead Palſy to their Commerce and Navigation, and the Dead Palſy in a limb muſt inevitably affect the whole Body.

It is not to be ſuppoſed this deſtruction of our Commerce will come on us immediately, or at

(See the Margin Continued Leaf)

* By Dennis Bent Eqr agent of the Province.

v vid. the Repeal page 411

◊ See page 38 ◊ 45.

‖ The Reſolves above paſſed into a Law and made part of the Act, which was very Voluminous, and tended to enſlave the Americans. In one Clause the Commiſioners of y^e Treaſury might, of their own Accord, raise the Stamp duty as they pleased!

See page 284

once, No! Trade will dye by gradual conſumption, which will be as fatal and certain as a ſudden Apoplexy: and when Trade is once got out of its old Channel, it is like the courſe of a River that never returns more.

Your Lordſhip will ſay, what are the advantages that muſt compenſate for all theſe deſtructive Evils? I know of none but that the Lumber by having but one open Market may come cheaper to the Iſlands, and the Material for Rum being advanced to the Continent, the Rum alſo of the Iſlands will bear a better Price, but this is diſtreſſing the Continent to ſupport the Opulency and Luxury of the Iſlands, which notwithſtanding the affected Epithet of Poor Planters, is undeniably exceeding great.

The avow'd advantage is bringing a Sum of Money into the Treaſury, which will in the operation be found a Deception; for the ſupport of a ſufficient number of Officers and Cruiſers to prevent Smuggling, on that extenſive Coaſt, will devour the whole duty, and *one penny* per gallon on the Moloſſes collected with the good will of the People, will produce more neat money than *three pence* collected by the Dint of Officers; for it is always found in fact, raiſing the Duty leſſens the Revenue.

But ſuppoſing this ſum ſhould ariſe to the moſt ſanguine expectation of the Author of theſe meaſures, can it compenſate for the noncultivation of the wild Country of America?

Diſcouraging the Fiſhery of America our moſt valuable Treaſure?

Creating fears and jealouſies in the minds of thouſands of his Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal Subjects, on a tract of Land above 1,000 Miles extent? and

Hazarding the gradual loſs of a Commerce that circulates a Million and half yearly, and prevents 100,000 Manufacturers from either falling on the landed Eſtates for ſupport, or leaving their native Land to ſeek employment where Trade will be encouraged?

Sure theſe Conſiderations will rouſe your Lordſhip's attention, and engage your influence with the Miniſtry, to adopt a Syſtem of Politicks which will promote the mutual advantage, eſteem and affection that ought always to ſubſiſt between the Colonies and their Mother-Country: to which I may venture to ſay they are ſtrongly attach'd, *ſo ſtrongly that nothing but oppreſſion will ever weaken.*

Colonies ſeated on ſo large a tract of land as if Markets were found for their produce, the Inhabitants would improve and cultivate to the encreaſing and unſpeakable advantage of Great-Britain. The importance of the Affair will I hope be a ſufficient apology for this trouble given your Lordſhip by *Your Lordſhip's*

moſt obedient humble Servant,

Capt. *Calef* brought *London* Prints down to 9th of *February*, from which the following Articles are taken, *viz.*

LONDON.

Jan. 26. It is ſaid, that the military eſtabliſhment for the ſeveral Britiſh Colonies, on the Continent of North-America, will not exceed, for the future, ten thouſand men, excluſive of the Provincial troops.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons ſat late on Wedneſday night on ſome affairs relating to the Colonies.

This week diſpatches of a very ſingular nature are ſaid to have been received, ſigned by ſome of the principal Inhabitants of his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſets Bay in America.

It is confidently ſaid, no pains will be ſpared this ſeſſions to repreſent in a proper light the ill conſequence reſulting from a farther permiſſion to diſtil rum in the provinces of New-York, New-England, and the Jerſey's made from the produce of the French iſlands, in which the North Americans are known to drive a large trade, to the great loſs of the Britiſh Weſt-India planters.

JANUARY 28. It is ſaid the affair of introducing church dignities in North-America will ſoon be inveſtigated.

We hear the future practice of iſſuing grants of land in America, by military tenures, will be entirely laid aſide.

We are aſſured that a Patent for a Council and Aſſembly, for the government of that part of America called Nova-Scotia, is ordered to be made out and regiſtered, and their meeting appointed to be held at Halifax, where types and other inſtruments for printing will ſhortly be ſent.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of *February* 3.

IT is ſomething remarkable, that ever ſince the regulations were made laſt year, concerning the North American trade, we hardly read a New-paper that does not mention manufacturers of one kind or another going from England, Scotland, or Ireland, to ſettle in thoſe colonies; which, if true, is certainly a matter that ſhould to the laſt degree prove alarming to theſe kingdoms.

Nothing can be more weak than the imagination that any people will contentedly ſtarve, or go naked, either in thoſe countries or in theſe. If they are deprived of the means of ſelling their ſuperfluities of food, in order to purchaſe cloathing of us, they muſt of neceſſity leſſen their application to agriculture, the great products of which will be of no uſe to them, and apply themſelves to manufacturing, for ſupplying of themſelves with thoſe neceſſaries which they cannot otherwiſe obtain.

If from real want in the nation, or by iniquitous practices, our manufacturers and other labouring people here cannot acquire the means of comfortable ſuſtiſtence, can it be imagined that they will not ſeek in other countries what they cannot find at home.

Is it to be conſidered as good policy, to reduce our colonies to the neceſſity of inviting over our manufacturing and other labouring people? and at the ſame time increaſe their temptations to leave us, by ſuffering them to experience great miſery and want? and are there not great proofs of that want and miſery, from the ſubſcriptions that have been and are raiſing for their relief in ſeveral parts of the kingdom?

The numbers of labouring people of all kinds in any country, are juſtly conſidered to be the ſtrength and riches of a State. It muſt therefore be well worthy of timely conſideration, if we are not two ways contributing to the undoing of ourſelves; for which a tranſfer of arts and people, we make ſuch a tranſfer of ſtrength and property, as will ſoon throw out of our own hands all power and wealth. Muſt it then not be worth while to look a little way before us?

FEB. 5. It is ſaid no leſs than fourteen new manufactures have been lately eſtabliſhed in North America; by which it is computed Great-Britain is annually injured in a ſum little ſhort of half a million ſterling.

FEB. 6. The important affairs of the Britiſh ſugar iſlands, we are informed, will be brought under the conſideration of an auguſt aſſembly the latter end of this month, when, it is thought, certain duties on Weſt-India produce will be conſiderably relaxed.

The Mail for New-York, will be diſpatched from the General Poſt-Office on Saturday next, which will go by the Lord Hyde packet-boat, Capt. Goddard.

February 8. Advice was received on Saturday morning, that the Hon. Mr. Pitt, was much recovered of his late fit of the gout, and would be able to attend the buſineſs of the houſe in a few days.

It is now ſaid endeavours will be uſed this ſeſſions to impoſe certain duties on the produce of North-American Manufactures, by bringing in a bill for that purpoſe.

It will be debated, we hear, in a great Aſſembly, ſome time next month, whether it would not be expedient to purchaſe all the proprietary governments in America, and annex them to the crown.

We hear the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute has generouſly declared his intention of expending ten thouſand pounds towards eſtabliſhing a permanent fiſhery from the highland Iſles of Scotland.

We hear a bill will ſoon be laid before the Houſe for allowing the eſtabliſhment of certain Royal Mints for the coin of money in the American Provinces.

It is ſaid the Act for calling in the paper currency in North America will be repealed this ſeſſions, at the inſtance of ſeveral of the moſt principal merchants in the colonies: the great diſadvantages reſulting therefrom having of late been too conſpicuous to be continued.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The important affair of reuniting a certain American Government to the Crown, we are told from good authority, is now upon the carpet.

Upwards of forty eminent Counſellors are now retained, on account of ſome very important American concerns, intended ſpeedily to be brought upon the tapis.

We are informed the granting a bounty on the future importation of logwood, the growth of the Britiſh colonies in America, has for ſome time paſt been under conſideration.

We hear, no fewer than thirty-ſeven Petitions on the ſubject of Manufactures and Commerce, among them fourteen from North-America, were on Tueſday laid before the Board of Trade.

An eſtimate of the quantities of rum diſtilled at New-York, Boſton, and Philadelphia, for two years paſt, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of Northern Rum, has been received by the laſt packet.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Col. Draper to the command of the regiment late Col. Brudenell's.

Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Thomas Handaſyd Peck,

At the HATT and BEAVER near the Golden-Ball, Cheap for Caſh;

Linnen Linings ſuitable

for Beaver, Beaveret, Caſtor and Felt Hatts, green, blue and black Tabby ditto, Mohair and Silk Brade Looping, flat and round Button ditto, plain & work'd Buttons, white and yellow Trimings for Boys Hatts, Boys plain and lac'd Hatts, Blockingline, hard and ſoft Bruſhes, Cards, Nurſkin Pomaſtone, Hatter's Irons, fine Camell Hair, Copperas, Verdigreeſe, Logwood.

Beaver, Beaveret & Caſtor Hatts of his own make.

A few Pieces of Ruſſia Duck, 7,8 and 3,4 Iriſh Linnens.

Caſh given for all Sorts of Furrs.

IMPORTED from LONDON in the laſt Ships, AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN BORLAND,

At his Store the North ſide of the Swing-Bridge, at the loweſt Price for Caſh,

Broad-Cloths,

German Serges
Serge denims
Emboſs'd Serges
Hair Pluſhes
Green Ratteens
Colcheſter Baize
Thickſetts, beſt broad
plain and ſtript Camblets
Tammys, Durants,
Shalloons, cloth-colour'd
and black Callimancoes,
Brocaded, flower'd and
plain worſted Damaſks,
Stuffs for Gowns,
Rich Dreſdens,
Venetian Poplins,
beſt new faſhion Modes
for Cardinals,
Neck-cloth Mode,
Pelong' Sattin, white
flower'd Silk Damaſk,
colour'd Grograms,
black Engliſh ſtript China
& plain Perſian Taffaties,
beſt Alopeens, fine ſoft
Bombazines,
Mourning Crapes,
black Luteſtrings,
Iriſh & Tandem Hollands
yard-wide 7-8th and
3-qr Garlix, Dowlaſſes,

Yard and 3-8th

yard-wide and 7-8th
Manchester Checks,
Chelloes,
ſtript Hollands,
beſt Patches,
Printed Callicoes,
and Long Cloths,
white Muſlins of different
ſorts for Aprons,
Handkerchiefs and Bed
Curtains, ſpotted, clear,
flower'd, long and piſtol
Lawns, Cambricks,
Bandanoe Gowns,
Lungee and Barnagall
Romalls, Paſte-work and
China Handkerchiefs,
beſt Mens and Womens
Kid and Lamb Gloves,
Buckrams, black and
grey worſted Hoſe,
Sewing Silks, Hair
Twiſt and Buttons,
broad and narrow Tapes,
Pins, Bone & Cocoa Fans,
Writing Paper,
broad & narrow Qualities
Ribbons, black Ferrets,
Ticklingburg, Linnen,
Oznebrigs, Ruſſia Duck,
BOHEA TEA & Pepper.

TAKEN by Execution,

And to be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, To-Morrow, being the 9th of *April*, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-ſtreet, *Boſton*, at XII o'Clock at Noon.

The Ship BILBOA, with all her

Appurtenances, as ſhe now lies at *Bourn's* Wharff, at the Northward. Inventory may be ſeen by enquiring of *Benjamin Cudworth*.

N. B. She will not be removed to the Long-Wharff, as mentioned in Thurſday's Gazette.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Robert Brock*, late of *Boſton*, Cooper, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and all that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in to *Benjamin Dolbeare* and *Benjamin Harrod*, Executors to his laſt will and Teſtament.

IMPORTED in the Ship *Devonſhire*, Capt. *Hunter* from LONDON, and to be Sold by

SARAH WINSER,

at the North Side of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

Early Charlton, Early Hotſpur,

and Golden large and ſmall Dwarff Egg, blue and white Rounſeval, crooked Sugar and Roſe Peas, large Windſor, Toker, Sandwich, Liſbon Mazareen, Nonpariel, ſpeckled Dwarff and ſix Weeks Beans, Spaniſh Onions and Silver ditto, London Leeks, Orange and other Carrot, early and late Turnips, London Spaniſh and Salmon Radiſh, green and white Goſs, Imperial and Brown Dutch Radiſh, red and white Beets, green and white Endive, golden Parſley, curled and Dutch Parſley, early and late Colly Flowers, early Yorkſhire, Ruſſia and large Winter Cabbage, green and yellow curled Savoy, Turnip, Cabbage, long and cluſter Cucumbers, Sweet Marjorem, Thyme, Roſemary and Lavender, Sage and Sallery, Rape Hemp and Canary Seed, a variety of Flower Seeds, red and white Clover, red top and Herd Graſs Seeds, ſplit Peas, and ſundry other Seeds not mentioned, by Wholeſale or Retail.

* And the Fines and penalties were to be Tried in the Court of Admirally, before a Judge, absolutely dependant on the Crown — and without a Jury!

* See the Margin page 53. This Continued from that Page.